

ADVANCE OF GERMANS LIKE MOVING FORWARD OF NATION

By PHILIP GIBBS.
Paris.—When I escaped from Amiens, before the tunnel was broken up, and the Germans entered into possession of the town on August 28, the front of the allied armies was in a crescent from Abbeville, south of Amiens on wooded heights, and thence in an irregular line to south of Mezieres.

The British forces, under Sir John French, were at the left of the center, supporting the heavy thrust-forward of the main German advance, while the right was commanded by General Pau.

A Million on the Move.
On Sunday afternoon fighting was resumed along the whole line. The German vanguard by this time had been supported by a fresh army corps, which had been brought from Belgium.

At least 1,000,000 men were on the move, pressing upon the allied forces with a ferocity of attack which has never before been equaled. Their cavalry swept across a great tract of country, squadron by squadron, like the mounted hordes of Attila, but armed with the dreadful weapons of modern warfare.

Their artillery was in enormous numbers and their columns advanced under cover of it, not like an army, but rather like a moving nation—I do not think, however, with equal pressure at all parts of the line. It formed itself into a battering ram with a pointed end and this was thrust at the heart of the English wing.

Impossible to Resist.
It was impossible to resist this onslaught. If the British forces had stood against it they would have been crushed and broken. Our guns were magnificent and shelled the advancing German columns so that the dead lay heaped up along the way which was leading down to Paris; but, as one of them told me:

"It made no manner of difference. As soon as we had smashed one lot, another followed, column after column, and by sheer weight of numbers. We could do nothing to check them."

After this the British forces fell back, fighting all the time. The line of the allies was in the shape of a "V"; the Germans thrust their main attack deep into the angle. This position remained the same until Monday, or rather had completed itself by that date, the retirement of the troops being maintained with masterly skill and without undue haste.

River Choked With Dead.
Meanwhile General Pau was sustaining a terrific attack on the French center by the German left center, which culminated on (date omitted). The River Oise, which runs between beautiful meadows, was choked with corpses and red with blood.

From an eye witness of this great battle, an officer of an infantry regiment who escaped with a slight wound, I learned that the German onslaught had been repelled by a series of brilliant bayonet and cavalry charges.

"The Germans," he said, "had the elite of their army engaged against us, including the Tenth army corps and the Imperial guard, but the heroism of our troops was sublime. Every man knew that the safety of France depended upon him and was ready to sacrifice his life, if need be, with joyful enthusiasm."

Gave Great Punishment.
"They not only resisted the enemy's attack, but took the offensive, and, in spite of their overpowering numbers, gave them tremendous punishment. They had to recede before our guns."

"Hundreds of them were bayoneted and hundreds were hurled into the river. The whole field of battle was outlined by dead and dying men whom they had to abandon. Certainly their losses were enormous, and I felt that the German retreat was a full swing and that we could claim a real victory for the time being."

Pau Compelled to Yield.
Nevertheless the inevitable happened, owing to the vast reserves of the enemy, who brought up four divisions, and General Pau was compelled to give ground.

On Tuesday German skirmishers with light artillery were coming southward, and the sound of their field guns greeted my ears. Presently I saw the figure of a French dragon, with his carbine slung behind his back. He was standing by the side of a number of gunpowder bags. A little farther away were little groups of soldiers at work by two bridges, one over a stream and one over a road. They were working very calmly and I could see what they were doing. They were mining the bridges to blow them up at a given signal.

As I went farther I saw the streets were strewn with broken bottles and littered with wire entanglements, artfully and carefully made.

Trap for German Army.
It was obvious that there was very grim business being done and that the soldiers were waiting for something to happen. At the railway station I quickly learned the truth. The Germans were only a few miles away in great force. At any moment they might come down, smashing everything in their way.

The station master, a brave old type, and one or two porters, had demanded to stay on to the last.

"We are here," he said, as though the Germans would have to reckon with him, but he was emphatic in his request for me to leave at once if another train could be got away, which was very uncertain.

As a matter of fact, after a bad quarter of an hour I was put on the last train to escape from this threatened town, and left it with the sound of German guns in my ears, followed by a dull explosion when the bridge behind me was blown up.

Escape Narrowly.
My train, in which there were only four other men, skirted the German army and by a twist in the line almost ran into the enemy's country, but we rushed through the night, and the engine driver laughed and put his oily hand up to salute when I stepped out to the platform of an unknown station.

"The Germans won't get us, after all," he said. "It was a little risky, all the same."
The station was crowded with French soldiers, and they were soon telling me their experiences of the hard fighting in which they had been engaged. They were dirty, unshaven, dusty from head to foot, scorched by the August sun, in tattered uniforms and broken boots; but they were beautiful men for all their dirt, and the laughing courage, quiet confidence and unbragging simplicity with which they assured me that the Germans would soon be caught in a death trap and sent to their destruction filled me with admiration which I cannot express in words.

All the odds were against them. They had fought the hardest of all actions—the retirement from the fighting line—but they had absolute faith in the ultimate success of the allied arms.

Germans Are Reckless.

London.—A Chronicle correspondent writing from an unnamed town says: "The Germans are displaying extraordinary recklessness, flinging away thousands of lives in the hope of ultimately gaining their end. No doubt the rapid advance of the Russians in eastern Prussia has something to do with this, and is responsible for the frantic and insane haste which characterizes the German attempt in northern France to smash the thin khaki line which so valiantly bars the road toward Compiègne, Soissons and Paris."

"That stories of German atrocities are not one whit exaggerated may be gathered from the story told me by a sergeant who was wounded in the action near Mons Sunday a week ago."

"As he lay helpless on the ground and the German infantry swept by he could hear, from the imploring cries of the wounded in his front, that they were being ruthlessly put to death by their foes."

Ordeal Is Terrible.
"Closing his eyes and simulating death, the wounded sergeant lay perfectly still. As the Germans passed him he received a violent blow in the chest from the butt end of a rifle which broke one of his ribs. He bore the pain unflinchingly and never moved a muscle. Another Prussian stabbed a wounded man with his bayonet as he went past."

"The sergeant's ordeal was a terrible one and he expected every moment to be his last. Ultimately the German advance was broken and their infantry came rolling back, shattered and disordered, leaving behind a trail of dead and wounded. The wounded sergeant was 'picked up' by British stretcher bearers and conveyed to the base hospital, where he is now fast recovering."

English Are Cheerful.
"Freshly arrived troops from England, who had been pushed forward, arrived in time to participate in the battle. These British reinforcements had been carrying out strategic movements in troops trains for several days, and in the expressive phraseology of Tommy Atkins, 'they were fed up with the whole thing' and were all eagerness for a brush with the enemy."

"Their chance came yesterday. Many were reserves with South African experience, and they marched to the front cheering the French and growling for 'William the Weed,' somehow confusing the emperor with William (of Wied) of Albania. French and English flags were borne at the head of each company."

"They were in fine fettle. 'Are we downhearted?' would shout some one from the ranks, 'no, but William the Weed will be downhearted by the time we finish with him.'"

French Kind, Says Dying German.
Paris.—The American embassy here is daily in receipt of letters written by dying soldiers, forwarded to it by the French government for transmission to Germany.

One is from a German aviator, who had fallen into the hands of the French. The man wrote: "Good-by dear father and mother; my leg has been crushed. The French officers are very kind."

A postscript to this letter, added by a French officer, reads: "At this point the brave fellow died; please forward this to his parents."

Man Germany Honored a Hostage.
Paris.—The Petit Parisien points out the irony in the case of M. Ernst Solvay, who with Baron Lambert de Rothschild was taken as a hostage at Brussels. The paper says that Solvay, who is well known for his invention of a process by which soda can be bought at an extremely cheap price, was recently highly honored by European nations. Germany conferred on Solvay one of its highest honors, the gold medal of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin.

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GERMAN RIGHT IS TURNED BY ALLIES

2,000,000 SAID TO BE ENGAGED IN CONFLICT WHICH HAS RAGED THREE DAYS.

BATTLE FRONT 120 MILES

Position of Both Armies Is Critical. Imperial Guard Commanded by Crown Prince Is Reported to Have Been Defeated.

London.—The right wing of the German army has been turned by French troops under Gen. Joffre, according to unofficial dispatches received here. It is stated, however, that both French and German armies are in critical positions, in which defeat would be absolute disaster. The conflict extends over an irregular line 120 miles from east to west and 50 miles from north to south.

The retreat of the Germans from Lille is declared to be due to their fear of attack from an army of British and Russian forces believed to have been landed at a port on the English channel.

The troops engaged number more than 2,000,000, the Germans having 1,000,000 soldiers in France. The forces of the allies, now reinforced, are believed to be equal in numbers to the invaders.

The news contained in the French official communication that the Germans had fallen back before the vigorous advance by the allied troops on the line from Nanteuil-le-Haudouin to Verdun indicates that the Anglo-French forces have got on the flank of the German right wing, which passed by Paris north, and was marching eastward to join with the crown prince's army coming south.

A Boulogne dispatch to the Evening News says a telegram has been received from Gen. Pau announcing a victory by the allied forces at Precy sur Oise. The Imperial guard under Crown Prince Frederick William is reported to have been annihilated by the British force which opposed them.

EGYPT IS ORDERED CLEARED

German and Austrian Consular Officers Must Go—England Suspects Sultan—Holy War Feared.

Washington.—German and Austrian consular officers have been ordered by British authorities to leave Egypt immediately.

Roumania has announced officially that if she abandons her positions of neutrality, it will be to follow the course taken by Italy.

Great Britain has informed the United States that she would look with favor on the sending of American warships to Turkish ports to care for Christians in case there was a Mohammedan uprising against them.

These developments in the highly critical situation brought about by the feeling of the triple entente that Turkey is certain to join the conflict on the side of Germany and Austria were conveyed in official dispatches to the United States government.

Great Britain's expulsion of German and Austrian consular officers was taken here to mean that she had determined to put an end to pro-German propaganda which she believes these consular officials have been circulating.

GERMANS ATTACK AT NANCY

Kaiser Said to Be Directing the Fight at Nancy—Allies Satisfied with the Situation.

London.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, says the Germans are attacking the forts at Nancy, and that Emperor William and the German general staff are there.

Reuters dispatch from Ostend says: "In a fierce fight near Thisselt (Belgium) the Germans lost 3,000 men. Prisoners were taken to Antwerp."

Paris.—The following official communication was issued here:

"First—The allied armies again have come into contact on our left wing, under good conditions, with the right wing of the enemy on the banks of Grand Marne."

"Second—Fighting continues on the center and right in Lorraine and the Vosges. The situation remains unchanged."

"Third—Around Paris the engagement begun between the allied army and the flank of the advance guard of the German right has extended."

Nine Ships Sunk.

Washington.—Nine merchant ships have been destroyed by German mines, according to British foreign office advices to the British embassy here.

The following have been destroyed: Five Danish, two Dutch, one Norwegian and one Swedish.

British Casualties Are 15,000.

London.—It is officially announced that the British casualties during the war thus far have been 15,000.

Russians Feasted on Tallow Candles.
Sir Ernest Shackleton could not get up a real appetite for tallow, but Russian soldiers, according to the entertaining author of "Eat, Drink and be Merry," esteem tallow candles a great luxury. He facetiously describes how they came across a huge store of them among the French baggage on the retreat from Moscow, and summarily snuffed them out of existence.

"Never were they consumed in such a style before. The enraptured warriors drew them across their mouths

—like a bow across a fiddle—and left only the bare wicks as a proof of how easily their coverings, so necessary for light, can be readily utilized for live-ers."

Too Yielding.
Binks—Why so gloomy?
Jinks—My wife let me have the last word in an argument this morning.

"What of that?"
"That shows that she is going to do as she pleases, anyhow."—New York Weekly.



GABRIEL SARTORI
Gabriel Sartori, a noted aviator, sailed from New York on the French liner Rochambeau to take his place in the French reserve's aviation corps.

GERMANS CAPTURE AMIENS

Mayor Surrenders to Prevent Killing of Inhabitants—City Is 70 Miles North of Paris.

London.—A dispatch from Amiens, France, to the Daily Mail declares that the Germans have taken possession of Amiens, after three days' fighting.

Amiens is the capital of the department of Somme. It is 70 miles directly north of Paris. It is a manufacturing city, has a population of 90,000 and is on the line of the railroad to Boulogne. It is about 50 miles to the west of La Fere and other points in the department of Aisne, where there has been fighting during the past few days between the allied armies and the Germans.

"A party of uhlans entered Amiens," says the Mail. "After a brief reconnaissance they retired to the German main body at Camon. A half hour later they returned, accompanied by an envoy bearing a white flag. The latter interviewed Mayor Fiquet at the town hall."

"After an hour's discussion the mayor appeared in front of the town hall with trumpeters and officially announced the surrender of the city. He urged that the citizens make no disturbance."

"Later the mayor and the municipal councilors drove out in carriages to pay a formal visit to the German commander, who told them that they would be held responsible with their lives for the good conduct of the citizens."

"The Germans thereupon went to the town hall, where they hoisted down the French flag and hoisted the German colors. The German troops entered the city, singing as they came 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and 'Deutschland Uber Alles.'"

RUSSIANS CAPTURE LEMBERG

Austrians Cut to Pieces at Capital of Galicia—Are Practically Out of the War.

London.—A Times dispatch from Petrograd (St. Petersburg) says: "Army headquarters reports that, thanks to their highly developed railway system, superior German forces concentrated from all parts on the front and flung themselves against about two of our army corps. These were exposed to an extremely violent fire from the big guns, which inflicted large losses."

"According to reports received here, our troops fought heroically. Gens. Samsonoff, Martos and Pestitch and several staff officers have fallen. All possible measures to amend this distressing event are being taken."

"On the Austrian front stubborn fighting continues."

London.—The first hundred thousand recruits who responded to Lord Kitchener's appeal have gone into training in various parts of the country and men are enrolling at a much quicker rate for the second hundred thousand.

Valley of Somme Taken.
London.—A French dispatch to the Times says:

"The Valley of the Somme has been abandoned. La Fere has been taken, after a bloody combat. We were obliged to retire."

"The right wing of the Germans," says the correspondent, "is too far advanced, and there is a chance that it will be cut and caught between two fires if the British should be found in force. Our center is resting very well, and the right wing of our army appears to be taking the offensive."

Paris.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Ostend says that the Independence Belge of Brussels is authorized by the statement that the Germans are fortifying the environs of Brussels and that cemeteries have been transformed into redoubts.

Ottawa.—The Canadian government, it was learned, is considering canceling German patents and copyrights held in Canada. The question is being discussed with the British board of trade.

Preparing for a Lecture.
"Pop!"
"Yes, my son."

"I think I'll make a trip to the North Pole when I'm older."

"I always said you took after your mother. She always wants to lecture, too."

Educated.
Freddie—How is it you've never read Rabelais and Boccaccio?

Willie—Books of that kind seem very tame to a kid after he's had a course in sex hygiene.—Puck.

AUSTRIANS BEATEN AGAIN BY RUSSIA

AUSTRIAN RETREAT BECAME A ROUT, COSSACKS PURSUING. BATTLE LASTS OVER WEEK.

GERMANS TO THE RESCUE

Colossal Battle Extends for About 620 Miles, and Three Million Russians and Austrians Are Engaged.

London.—A dispatch from Petrograd quotes an official statement as declaring that the Russians have defeated the Austrians between Lublin and Kholm.

Five thousand Austrians were taken prisoners.

A Milan dispatch to the Daily Mail says the Russians have occupied Czernowitz without resistance.

Geneva (via Paris).—Reports reaching here from Italy declare the entire Austrian army has been flung back on the Carpathians. Their retreat, the report says, is becoming a rout, with Cossacks pursuing the Austrians. According to reports from Berlin, great numbers of German troops are being withdrawn from the French and German frontiers. These soldiers, with forces from Bavaria and Wurtemberg, are going to the Vistula to meet the Russians.

London.—A Vienna dispatch, sent by indirect route to the Exchange Telegraph Company, says:

"This is the seventh day of the colossal battle, in which about 3,000,000 Russians and Austrians are engaged. The battle front extends along about 20 miles from Prussia in the north to the Danube in the south."

"The Russians were burning for a fight in the south, and their supreme effort was directed toward annihilating the entire Austrian army in that region, and thus remove it from their flank before beginning the real attack on Germany."

JADAR CALLED A SHAMBLES

Austrian Dead Estimated at Between 30,000 and 32,000—Many Guns Have Been Captured.

Nish, Servia.—According to the official organ Sprski Novine, the following spoil was captured by the Serbians in the battle of Jadar:

A hundred cannon, of which 92 were field guns, eight siege guns, 2,500 horses, three hospitals of 3,000 beds, 37 mitrailleurs, 37,000 mauler rifles, 114 full canteens containing 500 shells for each cannon, ammunition and 4,600 prisoners, including a large number of officers and one military bank with its conductor. Three regimental cash boxes full of money and one aeroplane also was taken.

The Austrian dead are estimated to number between 30,000 and 32,000.

Gen. Yovanovitch reports that he alone had 10,000 of the enemy's bodies buried. Other Serbian generals' reports of their successes have not yet been received.

ALLIES IN STUBBORN MOOD

All Northern Forts of France, With Exception of Maubeuge, Claimed by the Germans.

Paris.—An official communication was issued here announcing that three forts had fallen at Maubeuge, a fortress of the first class in Nord.

A further official statement says: "The press bureau at Bordeaux telegraphed to the military governor of Paris:

"First—The respective situations of the German and French armies on the left wing have not undergone any interesting change. The enveloping movement of the enemy has been definitely checked."

"Second—The situation is unchanged in the center and on the right in Lorraine and the Vosges."

"At Paris, from which the enemy's armies are going farther away, the defensive works are proceeding actively. At Maubeuge the bombardment continues with extreme violence. The city resists despite the destruction of three forts."

The following communication was issued by the governor of Paris:

"The German army continues to move farther away from Paris toward the southeast."

"According to information, the enemy's troops have evacuated the region of Compiègne and Senlis."

Military critics of most of the French papers, whose hypotheses are without official support, agree that the Germans found the entrenched camp of the allies around Paris too strong and suddenly interrupted their offensive tactics to find a weak spot.

Dropped Bombs on Ghent.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter telegram company from Ghent says: "A Taube aeroplane passed over the town at a great height and dropped two bombs. There was no loss of life."

War Levy Imposed.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Ostend quotes reserves from Lille as saying that a war levy of \$40,000,000 has been imposed in the district by the Germans.

Preparing for a Lecture.

"Pop!"
"Yes, my son."

"I think I'll make a trip to the North Pole when I'm older."

"I always said you took after your mother. She always wants to lecture, too."

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PRESIDENT POINCARE
A new portrait of M. Poincaré, president of the French republic.

GERMAN RIGHT IS STOPPED

Invaders Reach Rheims, but Maubeuge Holds Out—Violent Fighting—Tensions Win in Center.

Paris.—The war office at Bordeaux late sent the following communication to the press bureau here:

"On our left the enemy appears to neglect Paris to pursue its turning movement. It has reached La Fere-sous-Jourarre (department of Seine and Marne, 41 miles east of Meaux), passed Rheims and descended on the west bank of the river in Argonne. This maneuver has not succeeded more than on preceding days."

"On our right, in Lorraine and in Vosges, the fighting proceeds with alternative fortunes. Maubeuge, which is being violently bombarded, resists vigorously."

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Antwerp, reaching here by way of Ostend, says that it seems that the attempt of the Germans to envelop the left wing of the allies has been frustrated.

A big force of German cavalry advancing on Compiègne has been repulsed and obliged to abandon several pieces of artillery.

The correspondent says: "It is learned on good authority that the advance movement of the German right wing has been checked for the last two days under pressure from the left wing of the allies. The enemy has been compelled to retire on St. Quentin."

A big force of German cavalry that was advancing on Compiègne was vigorously repulsed and forced to abandon several pieces of artillery. It appears that the attempt to envelop the allies' left wing was frustrated."

AUSTRIAN ARMY IS ROUTED

40,000 Prisoners Taken by Russians in East Prussia—Over 200 Guns Were Captured.

Petrograd (St. Petersburg).—The following official report on the seven-day battle, in which five Austrian army corps were forced to retreat in utter rout, suffering the loss of 40,000 prisoners, besides a tremendous loss in killed and wounded, was given out by the war office here:

"Seven days of the most stubborn fighting in Eastern Galicia have resulted in complete victory for the Russian arms. Five Austrian army corps were completely routed and are retreating in disorder to the westward, abandoning their arms and baggage. Besides an enormous number of killed, the Austrians lost no fewer than 40,000 prisoners, including many generals."

"The roads of retreat of the Austrians are so incumbered with their carts, guns and impedimenta pursuing troops are unable to use the roads. Panic is spreading among the Austrian troops."

"During the seven days of fighting the Russians have taken more than 200 guns, several regimental colors and about 70,000 prisoners in all engagements."

RUSSIANS TO HELP IN FRANCE

New York.—A Russian army of 72,000 men, transported from Archangel, Russia, was landed at Aberdeen, on the east coast of Scotland, and conveyed on special trains to Harwich, Grimsby and Dover, where transporters were waiting to take them to Ostend, in Belgium, according to officers and passengers of the Cunard liner Mauretania, which reached here from Liverpool.

Paris.—In an official statement the war office says:

"There has been no contact with the German forces in the region of Compiègne and Senlis lately. Precautions have been taken to stop any of fensive movement of the enemy."

Lull in Fighting.